## CLARKSVILLE : : : JULY 1, 1876.

THE DEAD LCCK.

The intense eargerness with which of congress which is equally momentous, if not more so, and which gives its main importance to the Presidential struggle itself; for the question at issue between the two houses is one which will enter more prominently than any other into the controversies

arising out of the coming presidential Broadly the question is, shall the House of Representatives exercise or not that control over the National Expenditure which by the Constitution it is its imperative duty as well as its indefeasible privelege to exercise.

It is in fact the old controversy which raged between Charles I and his parliament, between George III, and his colonies-the question at issue being shall the people tax themselves, for their own benefit or shall they be taxed by official personages for the benefit of ruling powers.

Practically the question is this, how make clear to our readers.

It is well known that in the present the Senate, though the Republican ma- he cannot maintain them. He can dejority is much reduced from what it working majority for the Republican

It is easy to see how this would be likely to happen when great changes in sentiment come over the nation; for members of the house hold their seats for only two years while Senators hold theirs for six, or to put it another way every second year the whole of the Representatives vacate their seats but only one-third of the Senators do the same. It is conceivable, therefore, how the great wave of public indignation which two years ago burst upon the corruptions of the Government as administered by the Republican party, revolutionised entirely the balance of parties in the House but only partially that in the Senate. Of course the result is a Democratic House and a Republican Senate.

onderance in the Senate and entire (the President and Cabinet being all Radicals) it would appear at first sight that the House would have but the last ten years. little power to carry out the reforms, for enacting of which they were elected Public business the Constitution gives them especial strength, and that is the financial department. The following ter of their power:

revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amend-ments as on other bills."

It is of vast importance that the true force of this clause in the Constitution should be understood, for upon it depends the power of the people to control the expenditure of the government, we will not apologise therefore for studying it rather elaborately. The discussions and debates in the assembly which adopted the constitution show clearly that it was the intention clause, with the same powers in regard to the National Revenues as were possessed at the time and still are possessed by the British House of Com-

Now the English have no written Constitution, all that we call Constutional provisions depend with them upon time honored precedents gradually established during the struggle by which they passed from a State of despotism to one of constitutional liberty; but in the work of De Llome on the English constitution we have a most trustworthy account of the working of it at the very time when the Fathers of our nation adopted for us the provisions of its representative system especially as bearing upon financial affairs; for De Llome was making his observations in England exactly at the time when our Benjamin Franklin was there in the early days of the Revolution and frequently conferred with him on the topics which both were studying so closely. In his fourth chapter on the legislative power after enumerating the mutual checks and balances of King, Lords and Commons on one another he adds:

"Here however an important observation must be made. All bills for granting money must have their beginning in the House of Commons: the Lords cannot take this subject into the responsibility will all be on the part as possible. consideration but in consequence of a bill presented to them by the latter; and the Commons have at all times been so anxiously tenacious of this privilege that they have never suffered the Lords even to make any change in the money bills which they have sent to them, and the Lords are expected simply and solely either to accept or

De Llome is especially alive to the granting power to one legislative as-

As a Frenchman studying the diffor he wrote in the days of the old and bartering for a little ease and tran-French monarchy when every province quility the people's rights of which of the kingdom had its own parliament they are the sworn guardians. It is and no united action could exist for true that they are contending against resisting encroachments. Normandy heavy odds; the encroachments of the might hold its purse strings but Bre- Senate are day by day backed by the

neute observer : vided into several distinct dominions it would also have had several national for this and other reasons never could sustained by them,-the Senate back- President, having thenceforth no means of re- was known.

THE CHRONICLE commending themselves to their soversign but their forwardness in comply-ing with his demands, would have vied with each other in granting what it would not only have been fruitless but even highly dangerous to refuse."

> And in another place: "It may be laid down as a maxim that when a sovreign is made to depend in regard to his supplies, on more as-semblies than one, he in fact depends

"The difference [between France the conventions of the two great parties and England ] lies in this, that there are watched, and their action antici- never has been in England more than pated, has withdrawn the public attention in a great degree from a struggle ways kept him in a state not of seemnow going on between the two houses ing but real dependence on the represary suppllies.

We have said that De Llome was in frequent conference with Franklin when they were both in England, and according to his statement this very De Llome maintaining that, if the American claim to a separate parliathis cardinal principle of the English

Now Benjamin Franklin is the very man who, in the constituent assembly which formed the American constitution, introduced the clause we have quo-

"The King of England, therefore, is like a vast body, which cannot of itself accomplish its motions; or, if you please it is like a ship completely equipped, but from which parliament leave it aground, -and also set it afloat again, by granting subsidies."

best judge:" that is the idea, the Commons in England, the Representatives in America are more directly in contact with the popular feeling than the Lords and Senate respectively, the Lords are hereditary the Commons

Since then the House of Representatives have carried atives is held in check by Radical pretatives is held in check by Radical pre-out this their undoubted privilege, ceded on all hands that Tilden will pled, and bound hand and foot, in the Chairman and M. C. Johnson as their weighty responsibility, and how Radical ascendency in the Executive it has been attempted to thwart and baffle them by men interested in keeping up the profligate expenditure of

the change made in No. 120 of the to office—but in one department of House's rules of procedure by which, as it stood, the committee on appropriations was forbidden to propose an amendment to a general appropriation clause in the Constitution is the char- bill which changes existing law, with the one exception, that amendments "Art. 1. Sec. 7. All bills for raising increasing salaries were permitted. As amended it was only the diminution of salaries that was permitted,-the order as it stood had been in favor of increas- Hendricks, 7; Church, 1; Hoffman, ing expenditure and against its reduc- 1; Hancock, 1; Bayard, 1; or briefly, tion,-but as amended this provision

was directly reversed. They were now ready, and throughout the session the House has been toiling at its tedious work of curtailing the extravagance of the last ten years till its retrenchments amount to more than forty millions of dollars.

But here commences obstruction, of its authors to invest the House of these retrenchment bills all have to Representatives in virtue of this pass to the Senate in which body almost every one of them is nullified by the insertion of amendments restoring the latter. the existing rate of expenditure. If this is allowed the provision of the constitution which limits the introduction of revenue bills to the House falls at once to the ground; for any one can see that if the Senate has the power of amending a half million grant so as to make it read a million, then it really originates a half million grant of its own: but see how carefully the Constitution forbids this indirect neutralizing of provisions,-its words are:

> "The Senate may propose or concur with amendments as in other bills."

pass them except in concurrence with

difficulty being adjusted, The post spirit of the Convention. office department, and all other branches of Government administration would come to a stand still, and the Senate is trying to shift on to the shoulders of the House the responsibility should this occur-we think however that we have made it clear that Thursday must be recorded as briefly of the Senate which is usurping func-

Constitution. It is quite clear that the House of nee. Representatives cannot recede. Were The platform will be the text for they to do so they would not only be our editorials for several months, and turning their backs on their special must be dismissed for the present sworn duty, that of controlling and through lack of both space and time. checking extravagant expenditure, but We have only time to remark that importance of confining this money they would be abdicating for themselves there was a warm debate upon an and their successors forever prerogatives granted them for most weighty purposes, responsibilities the most was finally voted down by a vote of ferences between English institutions | solemn, duties the most imperative, - 515 against 219. and those of his own country he would they would be complimenting away the be peculiarly impressed with this- express provisions of the constitution,

"Had England been like France di- ultimately backed by the will of the ation of Mr. Tilden.



SAMEUL J. TILDEN.

Of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Of Indiana.

DOINGS AT ST. LOUIS. Our readers are to understand that subject was discussed between them, the greater part of this article is written as the news from St. Louis comes in, and before the nomination is made. ment having exclusive right to tax the | The telegraph lines do not seem to be | getting prompt intelligence, and we nstitution, and suggested that in- have to rely partly upon newspapers, to St. Louis at all.

MONDAY.

can at pleasure draw off the water and votes have been taken which, in some the election of our candidate if nomdegree test, the balance of opinion in | inated we never had any. the convention. The first is the elec- But now we have a few words to say form' Democracy" or not. The fact Franklin in proposing the clause tion of Mr. Henry Watterson of Louis- as to the special responsibility of Tenshowed plainly by one of his pithy ville, as temporary chairman, by a vote nessee in the struggle now to ensue. by Radical thieves, scallawags, carpetsentences why this exclusive power of 25 to 8, against Mr. S. S. Cox of She has not only the ordinary interest baggers, and bummers, and her people had been delegated to the House in New York. Mr. Watterson is one of in this busines which every State in plunged into almost hopeless debt had been delegated to the House in preference to the Senate. He said it the three managers on behalf of Tilden which every respectable community Evansuille Sun. Louis expressly to oppose his nomin- prevalence of right over wrong, purity ation. Some disposition seems to ex- and integrity in government over pubist to abolish the two-thirds rule which lie corruption and plunder; she has District No. 1, at Hampton's Station, elected; the Senate is six years dis- doubtedly nominated on the first ballot. see was scandalously misrepresented tant from popular election the House But Mr. Tilden's friends take no part by the delegation which went from the 10th of July; the Floterial conin urging this upon the convention. our Nashville Convention to St. Louis; vention, at Indian Mound, on the 22nd obtain largely over 400. Another test vote is confined in its indications to a resolution was offered instructing A most important preliminary was Mr. Wickham, mayor of New York, as a permanent vice-president. The anti-Tilden men put up August Schell against him. The vote stood

Majority for Wickham, An informal vote taken in the New York delegation to ascertain the preference of its members, resulted as follows: Tilden, 52; Seymour, 7;

For Tilden ..... Tilden's majority over all...

TUESDAY. were the election of Gen. McClernand,

reports we shall get to-morrow.

nified and yet enthusiastic on taking serve. It may propose amendments but not ting a New York man, but whose rose to the rank of Major General in are accustomed to greet the return of Of course the House returns the speech be omitted, so politely was it list- after the war; while General Chalmers be most convenient, to make its restricken out,-the Senate refuses to Gen. McClernard, on being inaugura- daring generals of cavalry was behind pass them in that state and there the tod as permanent Chairman, earnestly no man in the service of the Confed-The result will be very serious if ering and heart burning and invoking ed, and since the war has been among

TILDEN NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT

The proceedings of Wednesday and

The business of Wednesday was the tions expressly withheld from it by the report and adoption of the platform, and the ballots for Presidential nomi-

> amendment to the currency plank, offered by Gov. Ewing, of Ohio, which

sident : result as follows :		
Candidates.	1st.	24.
Sam. J. Tilden W. S. Hancock Thos. A. Hendricks T. F. Bayard Joel Parker Wm. Allen A. A. Thurman	4035 95 1335 38 18 56 3	505 66 62 19 18 54 00

tague and Guienne would be profuse executive power and patronage, while As the number of votes necessary in tribute, &c. We again quote this they have nothing to fall back upon to effect a two-thirds vote was only 492, but their plain convictions of right, this of course determined the nomin-

Thursday morning's proceedings This is their strength in the end, were limited to the nomination, by ac- We clip the above from the Courier-

ceedings as they were written day by only) by Morton and Conkling.

day before the result was known; and our readers will doubtlessly gather from them that they were indicated in all parts of the country, North, South, make the announcement of the nomi-

and the grand result soon placed be- potism is Samuel Tilden. Reform, colonies were granted, it would alter arranged in a manner favorable to our The sore-heads of the Tammany ring tyrany and public plunder—all these American colonies should send repre- Louis; the gentleman who was to have damned with faint praise, but it was a the name of the great reformer. sentatives to the English house of acted in that capacity for us did not go dead thing from the beginning; the Many other names are before the both. Convention was eminently a people's public, many which would ensure our Convention and politicians with axes hearty support if selected for our bat. State or United States officer shall de-Well, the newspaper accounts have to grind could no more resist the tle cry, but we must state here, and we my the right to vote to any citizen so to be well sifted before we can get steady rush of the people's will than a do it though knowing that before we tion, introduced the clause we have quo-ted limiting the rights of originating at the truth, for in all of them, "the few chips scattered on the surface go to press another name may head our furnish him a fair opportunity, said wish is father to the thought," and could resist the mighty plunge of columns that no other name would be officer is liable to a fine of not more ture. How irresistible a power it is what the correspondent hopes is the Niagara. They could not even shape hailed by us with such sanguine exif duly asserted is well expressed in very thing he confidently predicts. their own course, but were carried pectation of success as that of Samuel it stands technically we will now try to De Llome whom we cannot forbear One thing is quite certain, and it man- along with the mighty stream so that J. Tilden. ifests itself both in journals friendly to at last all were Tilden men, and if a Tilden and those adverse to him, that corporal's guard of them persisted they a vast preponderance in favor of that were contemptuously thrown ashore Congress, for the first time within 15 has the prerogative of commanding years, there is a Democratic majority in years armies and equiping fleets—but withthe House of representatives, while, in out the concurrence of his parliament while on the other hand a minority test being drowned in the mighty laugh than for many years previous. very small but very determined seems of the plunging torrents. Our first was at the accession to power of Gen- word, the royal prerogative, destitute prevent his nomination. This minorof the Tammany and Canal rings of thed feeling a tranquil and unfalter-New York, and the extreme soft money ing assurance of success. Our only of years has been, under the thumb men of Ohio and Tennessee. Two doubts were as to the nomination; of of the "reform" Democracy.

> and one of the warmest of his sun- which every respectable community Evansville Sun. porters, while Mr. Cox went to St. and every honest man must feel in the would be favorable to Tilden as he a special scandal to wipe off from her would under the majority rule be un- own scutcheon: the State of Tennesthe New York delegation; in that body pack the delegation with men instructthe chairman to present the name of at all hazards. The time has not yet

The principle events of Tuesday blooded despotism of its carpet-bag government, its stern fortitude and enof Illinois, permanent president, and durance and the final gigantic effort the appointment of committees, whose with which it arose in its might and shook off the fetters which had bound The rules of the last Convention it down. The only part of the history were all adopted, including the two- to which Gen. C. does less than justhirds rule, after some discussion of tice is the distinguished part he him-The rest of Tuesday's proceedings this his modesty leads him to pass over colonies and three millions of people seem chiefly taken up with speaking. very lightly, but his countrymen know have expanded into a nation of strength

the Chair; then the prayer of Bishop | We became acquainted with James | fered. Marvin; the speech of Mr. Belmont, Ronald Chalmers very early in his life, congratulating the convention on the he was then the brightest scholar in a prospect of a true Democratic nomi- class which has given many a brilliant inating half Republicans in former both political and military affairs; in times, three Democratic votes had that class he was associated with James been lost where one Republican one H. Autry, afterwards the heroic de- of the United States, on the approachwas gained. Then Messrs. Voorhies fender of Vicksburg, with E. Wal- ing 4th day of July, in addition to the and Cox, both dubious about nomina- thall and W. H. Govan, both of whom usual observances with which they doubts met little response in the con- the Confederate army, and both at- at such time as in their respective lovention. Nor must Miss Cozzen's tained political distinction before or calities and religious associations may deprecating personal or sectional bick- eracy in which he was severely wound-Congress should adjourn without the the spirit of harmony as the ruling the foremost of those who, by united prudence and boldness, have succeeded

the Ames dynasty. To this statement we have only one thing to add, and we add it with pride: The teacher of that class was the present editor of the CHRONICLE.

The Radical Boston Traveller feelingly asks: "Why have the Democrats in and out of Congress been making such desperate attempts recently to injure Mr. Blaine's good name before the country?" Now, we will just answer that question of our ambulatory ty bill. friend from information gleaned from sum of eight dollars and thirty-three loyalty" and Republicanism the Trav-

eller can not deny. Says the L.-O .:

THE COMING CONVENTION.

a spirit of hopeful anticipation not un- event pregnant with weal or woe for mixed with grave apprehensions. We the Democratic party, and, through it, Nullifying State Laws and Making knew well that an almost universal for the whole nation. By the time we Voters Liable to Fine and Imknew well that an almost universal for the whole nation. By the time we conviction had been long growing in go to press we may possibly be able to East and West, that the cause of re- nees at St. Louis, but in all probabiliform demanded Samuel J. Tilden as ty it will be a mere announcement as it its typical champion; but we have will arrive if at all, too late for note or witnessed again and again the success comment. Our anticipations are cheerof political gamblers in thwarting and | ing in a high degree though not untraversing the will of the people, we mingled with anxiety. On the one knew that some men had gone to St. hand, every day brings intelligence of ing for there is no likelihood of its be-Louis expressly to defeat the nomina- additional strength concentrating upon ing passed by the House, and failing tion of the people's champion, men the cause of Mr. Tilden; so universal few in numbers indeed, but deadly in as this that it is no mere assumption of their determination, and a foreboding party slang to style him the people's mixed itself with our hopes which we candidate. The use of this designacould not quite shake off till the num- tion states a simple fact, that the first vides that where the laws of any State bers of the successive ballots were in thought of every one who eagerly longs or territory require any act to be done rapid succession flashed along the lines for the overthrow of the radical des your all doubt. There is sufficient good government, fraternity, in the fied shall furnish to all the same and evidence that the malcontents left no place of sectional animostity, right, jus- equal opportunity without distinction stone unturned to effect their purpose. tice and honesty in the place of wrong, on account of race, color and previous were in close confidence with the soft have come to be embodied in that one law on such account forfeits \$500 to money agitators of Ohio and Tennessee. name to such a degree that men's de- the person aggreived and is beside listead of a seperate parliament the which have their correspondents in St. Voorhies demurred and Sunset Cox sire for reformation at once suggests able, to a fine of not less than \$500 and

THE Journal of this morning says : The Tennessee papers contain larger "All of our State exchanges are clare war—but without his parliament it is impossible to carry it on. For a resolved to leave no stone unturned to impression was an intense feeling of filled with tax sales, and they picture eral Grant, yet there is quite an efficient as it is of the power of imposing taxes, ity is mainly made up of the soreheads his head above water; our more set-Tennessee is now, and for a number

> We care not a whit whether the State be "under the thumb of the 're-

> > District No. 1.

At a meeting of the Democrats of on Saturday, June 24th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the county convention, in Clarksville, on

STATES - A PROCLAMATION. - The Centennial anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth seems to demand an exceptional The founders of the Government at its birth and in its feebleness, invoked

the blessings and the protection of a self took in the transaction he records, Divine Providence, and the thirteen We have Mr. Watterson's speech, dig- his merits and esteem them as they de- and numbers, commanding a position which then was asserted and for which fervent prayers were then of-

It seems fitting that on the occurrence of the hundredth anniversary of our existence as a ustion, a grateful prospect of a true Demogratic nomi- class which has given many a brilliant acknowledgement be made to Alnation, and representing that by nom- name to the history of his State in mighty God for the protection and bounties which He has vouchsafed to our beloved country. I therefore invite the good people

the day, further, in such manner and oils] with the Senate's amendment ened to, on Woman's rights, and that of himself as one of our most skilful and currence by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to the Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed on us as a nation during the centenary of our existence, and humly to invoke a continuance of His favor and of His protection.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of in rescuing the State from the tyranny of | the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1876, and of the independence of the United States of America the 100th. U. S. GRANT.

Text of the "Equalization of Bounty" Bill as Passed by the House of Representatives.

The House by a vote of 141 to 56

nays, passed the equalization-of-boun-

The bill provides that the that other blood-stained Radical or- and one-eighth cents shall be paid to gan, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, whose every non-commissioned officer, murine, including those upon the rolls as "If Mr. Blaine had been stricken Indians for each month of service mortally the people would never have between April 12, 1861, and May 9, forgiven the cowards who delivered the blow. It was not the Confederates volunteers. In case of the death of will be opened for the reception of pupils Knott and Hunter who indeed purse the soldier, etc., the bounty is to go on sued the ex-speaker with unfaltering to the widow or heir. In computing malignaney; it was the conspirators and ascertaining the bounty, there who assembled some months ago at shall be deducted any and all bounties Cincinnati to plot a deliberate assault, already paid by the United States, or a series of assaults -- upon his character | any State, or persons who served as subing more diabol- stitutes, captured prisoners of war at ical ever occurred in the history of the time of enlistment, and persons the state politics in this or any other country. who were discharged on their own ap-Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tri-plication, except for disability, are exbune, was the chief of the band of con- cluded, unless the latter were disspirators who met to plan the assassi- charged with a view of re-enlistment, pation of the character and reputation of James G. Blaine. Under cover of profound secrecy, Medill and his confreres prepared their poisoned shafts of malice and slander, and placed the quiver, full, in the hands of Knott and Hunter's committee."

charged with a view of re-enistment, or purposes of promotion. Every applicant for bounty must state specifically whether the applicant has received any other hounty. Attorneys or agents are allowed only ten dollars for prosecuting any claim, and a violation of this clause is made punishable by five and imprisonment. ble by fine and imprisonment. Proconvened at different times and places, for this and other reasons never could sustained by them—the Senate back. stroke not from Knott and Hunter and applicant has been lost. All applicahave acted in concert; and the power ed by Gen. Grant and his cabinet may The great struggle is over and the investigating committee of the girling five years after its passage. have acted in concert; and the power of withholding subsidies, a power so important when it is that of disabling a sovereign, would then have only been the destructive privilege of irritating a master who would have easily found means to obtain supplies from other quarters. The different parliaments or assemblies of these several States or assembly by Morton and Conkling.

The great struggle is over and the lower these he had conquered by his dog faced audacity and his bogus distance of the same treformer of New York, is nominated as our standard bearer in the great battle to be fought the destruction of the structure of the series of the series of Brutus and the convertion of the series of Brutus and the convertion of the series of Brutus and the convertion of the series of Brutus and the convertient of the series of the series of Brutus and the convertient of the series of Brutus and the convertient of the series of Brutus and t million dollars.

THE NEW FORCE BILL.

The Provisions as Passed by the Sen

The following is printed as shewing the animus of the radical majority in the Senate :- It will be seen at once that, if passed, it overrides all the little that is left of the rights of the States and the province of State legislatures. The measure is of no other consequence than as evincing this feel-

that, it falls to the ground. The force bill recently passed by the

the citizen to qualify himself shall be held to be a performance of the same, and any judge of election refusing to receive and duly count his vote when offered, accompanied by an affidavit reciting the fact of his not being permitted to properly qualify himself when intitled, shall be fined not less than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both besides forfeiting \$500 to the person aggrieved.

Section fourth provides that if any person by force, bribery, or intimidation shall hinder or delay any citizen from qualifying himself or from voting, or shall combine with others to do so on account of race or color, he shall be subjected to the same penalties as in the preceding section.

Section fifth provides that if any one shall prevent, control, or intimidate, or attempt to, any person having the right of suffrage from exercising it on account of race or color, or by bribery

force, intimidation, or by threats of depriving such person of employment. or by ejecting such person from houses or lands, or by threats of refusing to by threats of violence to him, every such person shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for the misdemeanors in the other sections.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponsa, to me directed by the honorable Circuit Court of Montgomery County, at the May Term, 1876, I will sell at public discion for cash, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on renew a lease or contract for labor, or

Tobacco Sales.

39 Hhds, Medium to Good Leaf, \$12 00 to 29 Hhds. Low Leaf, \$9 00 to 12 00. 50 Hhds. Lugs, \$5 00 to 9 85.

Cumberland Warehouse. SMITH & KENNEDY, of the Cumberland 18 Hhds. Fine Leaf, from \$14 00 to 17 00.

Gracey Warehouse.

HARRISON & SHELRY, of the Graces Warehouse, sold for the week ending June Hinds. Fine Leuf \$17 50, 16 75, 16 39, 9 60, 9 60, 9 60, 9 60, 9 60, 9 60, 9 60, 9 70 60, 9 80, 9 80, 8 80, 9 10. 11 Hhds. Good Lucs 88 00 to 9 00. 2 Hhds. Medium Lucs 89 95 to 7 95. 9 Hhds. Caked, Common Lucs and Trash

Elephant Warehouse TURNLEY, ELY & Co., of the Elephant Warehouse, sold for the week ending June 29th, 115 Hhds. as follows:

MARRIED.

DIED.

BROADHURSTS

Monday, August 28th, 1876, under the charge of Rob. Aug. Broadburst and Lady, late of Mo. Female Orphan School. We have rented for school purpo-ses the Peart Place, cor. of Commerce and Fifth st. Our purpose is to establish a first-

From the farm on which Jno, A. Major resides, on the Dover road, my cream colored horse, with white eyes. Any person finding and returning him to me will be liberally rewarded. A. D. SEARS.

In Bankruptcy. July 1, 1876-31.

Monday, September 4, 1876.

The Trustees have chosen the Rev. J. R. Plunmen, as President, a gentleman well and favorably known in this city, and throughout Middle Tennessee, and one who we can confidently assure parents is in every respect well qualified for the delicate and responsible trust committed to him. We are assured by the President that the corps of teachers which will be made up and announced within a few days shall be of such order of talents as to command the confidence of the patronizing community. JOHN F, COUTS, See'y | Trustees.
July 1, 1876-tf.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The force bill recently passed by the Senate was introduced by Morton and passed by a strict party vote. It provides that where the laws of any State or territory require any act to be done as a requisite qualification, every officer charged with the duty of furnishing an opportunity to become so qualified shall furnish to all the same and equal opportunity without distinction on account of race, color and previous condition. Any officer refusing or knowingly omitting to carry out this law on such account forfeits \$500 to the person aggreived and is beside liable, to a fine of not less than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both.

Section second provides that if any State or United States officer shall deny the right to vote to any citizen so entitled for the same reason as above mentioned, or shall fail to allow and furnish him a fair opportunity, said officer is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Section therefore the same to a second of the color, if he offer to perform the act and fails, on account of the wrongful act or omission of any officer having charge of such matter, such omission being on account of the applicant's race or color, the offer of the citizen to qualify himself shall be left to be a performance of the same, and any judge of election refusing to the citizen and any judge of election refusing to the citizen to qualify himself shall be receive and duly count his vote when

SHERIFF'S SALE OF Land and Town Lots! "King

MONDAY, AUGTST 7, 1876. Jed, and bound hand and foot, in such a way that those who had concocted the scheme were enabled to pack the delegation with men instructed to defeat the nomination of Tilden at all hazards. The time has not yet come for publishing the history of the Nashville Convention; but the proof that that was a politician's delegation and no exponent of the people's will must be given loudly next November, when Tennessee will poll another two-thirds vote for Tilden.

SPEECH OF GEN. CHALMERS.

We solicit the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance and the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the speech by this eminance in the special attention of our readers to the special att

At the same time and place I will sell the following town lots for taxes for the year 1875: A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Geo T Lewis, bounded by Commerce at, B D Johnson, 7th street, E B Lorton; taxes and costs \$20 cs.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Goostroe & Stewart, bounded by H P Kinney, Adams at, Spring at, Smith & Kennedy; taxes and costs \$24 ls.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Mrs E S Moore, bounded by Commerce at, Sam'l Hodgson, 2d at, Mrs L P Lindley; taxes and costs \$25 ss.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to S O W Brandon, bounded by an Alley, Main at, Thos Moore, Eighth at; taxes and costs \$15 ls.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Mrs S Davidson, bounded by College at, an alley, Pat Sullivan and Catholic church; taxes and costs \$10 95.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to P W Cole, bounded by an Alley, Main at, M V Ingram and Eugene Ahearn; taxes and costs \$15 ls.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Beaumont & Co, bounded by Washington at, Grinter. Young & Co, H P Kinney, Front at; taxes and costs \$45 m.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Mrs Tinsly, bounded by the Railroad, L G Williams, Firstst, and P Branigan; taxes and costs \$2 ks.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Mrs Tinsly, bounded by the Railroad, L G Williams, Firstst, and P Branigan; taxes and costs \$2 ks.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Mrs Tinsly, bounded by the Railroad, L A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Eph Poston, bounded by Mrs L P Lind-icy, J M Moore, Spring st, L Well; taxes and costs \$10 %.

and costs \$10 95.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Jno Elliott, bounded by Whitfield & Elliott, Union st. Public School, and an Alley; taxes and costs \$9 85.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Cyrus Caudie, bounded by Jno Underwood, an Alley, Jack Bacon, Eighth street; taxes and costs \$13 30.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Joshua Brown, bounded by College st. A lot in the city of Charksville belonging to Joshus Brown, bounded by College st. Main st. First st. and Drane & Henry; taxes and costs \$79 15.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Mrs J H Johnson, bounded by Charlotte road, John Readley, Madison st. T D Johnson; taxes and costs \$67 05.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to T D Scott, bounded by Franklin st, an Alley, B O Keesee's estate, Spring street; taxes and costs \$68 20.

Alley, B. O. Keesee's estate, Spring street; taxes and costs \$68.20.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to T. T. Willis, hounded by W. Warfield's heirs and others, Railroad, Fourthet, Third st; taxes and costs \$56.65.

A house and lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Mrs. E. Burchett, bounded by Washington st, C.H. Morrison's estate, an Alley, H. T. Brass; taxes and costs \$17.55.

A lot in city of Clarksville belonging to H.P. Kinney, bounded by Gaz-works, Goosiree & Stewart, Spring st, Beaumont & Co; taxes and costs \$15.55.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Mrs. B. N. Herring, bounded by an Alley, Franklin street, A.J. Haskins, W.O. McReynolds; taxes and costs \$56.55.

A town lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Frank Phillips, bounded by Union st, vacant lot, Keesoe & Merritt and Rogers' estate; taxes and costs \$11.10.

A town lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to W.Q. McReynolds, bounded by Main st, Franklin st., W.C. Barksville belonging to C.W. Greenfield, bounded by an Alley, H.L. Burney. C.L. Cooke, Elght st; taxes and costs \$31.65.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to C.W. Greenfield, bounded by Marion st, Jefferson st, First st, Spring st; taxes and costs \$23.65.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Lackert & Johnson, bounded by Jones D. Neblett, vacant lot, Spring st, vacant lot; taxes and costs \$29.80.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to Lackert & Johnson, bounded by an Alley, Main street, G.W.C. Lovell, Slxth st; taxes and costs \$29.80.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to R.L. Newman, bounded by College st, an Alley, Main street, G.W.C. Lovell, Slxth st; taxes and costs \$29.80.

A lot in the city of Clarksville belonging to R.L. Newman, bounded by College st, an Alley, Main street, G.W.C. Lovell, Slxth st; taxes and costs \$29.80. class school, with facilities equal to any in the State.

Our school is placed upon its meritz, and what we ask is the candid juagment of an impartial public. Our motto is, wholesome discipline and faithful instruction. For information as to prices, &c., address.

BOR AUG. BROADRURST.
Lock box 58, Clarksville, Tenn.

July 1, 1876.2m.

Strayed or Stolen

From the farm on which Jno, A. Major resides, on the Dover road, my cream colored horse, with white eyes. Any person finding and returning him to me will be liberally rewarded.

Estray Mule. Taken up, on the 28th ult., by M. G. Ghoison, in District No. 12. Montgomery county, one Dark Bay or Brown Horse Mnie, about 15% hands high, six or seven years old, shed all round, collar marks on his shoulders, spot on left hips which appears to have been made by burn or senid, No other marks or brands. Valued at \$100, B. D. READ, R. M. C.

July 1, 1876-31°. MISS M. RING wishes to receive pupils in Music, during vacation months. 3t. Terms as heretofore.

Look at These Prices!

Choice Styles, 61 Cents.

DCALICOES

Good Styles, 5 Cents.

A Better Article of

Bleached

Than Lonsdale, yard wide, at 10 Cents,

We now offer the Greatest Bargains in

That we have sold in Twenty Years.

At \$1 25 Each.

ENOUGE brack 100 DE

We offer the

We offer Gent's

Good Style, 75 Cents Each.

For 25 Cents.

We give the Best Article of Ladies'

WHITE COTTON HOS

Ever sold regularly, at 10 Cents Per Pair.

We offer Two Buttoned GLOVES

bursts or rips from imperfections, free of charge, in every instance that they are returned to us. THE TERM TO THE BURDEN SHOT

Carpetingat 25c. Per Yd.

At \$1 50 Per Pair, and will replace every pair that

We offer Bargains in

MATTINGS STRAW

We offer a Large Lot of BASKETS OF ALL KINDS!

We offer Bargains in TRUNKS, ALL KINDS!

We offer a Better Stock of

Than ever before, and at

If you want Bargains-if you want to

MONEY SAVE Visit our Store. We are doing all we promise.

Very Respectfully, SPECIAL BARGAINS IN